Our Lordon, Paris and Vienna Correspondence.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

TER FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EUROPE,

The United States mail steamship Fulton, Captain Wotton, from Havre on 22d of October, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.
The news by the Fulves has been anticipated by the

arrival of the Canadian at Quebec and the Canada at

newed bloodshed among the Kortchians. The Furkish party are said to have broken the truce, but the account which somes from Prince Daulet's side tells rather the other way.

occurring between the garrison and the inbabitants, and several shops had been broken into by the latter and some policemen ill used. One hundred and fifty of the principal inhabitants had sent a protest to government

age tost this state of things.

The first ship belonging to the European and Australian Steam Navigation Company sailed from Southampton for the 15th October. Previous to the departure of the vessel a grand barquet was given by the Mayor of Esuthamp ton, Mr. R. Andrews, to the directors of the company and a large number of influential gentlemen connected with the town and neighborhood. Lient, Harrison and several officers of the United States frigate Merrimae were amongst the guests. This flap frigate continues to attract a large number of visiters, and the courtesy and attentions of her officers continually call forth special remark. The Major and some members of the Corporation of Southampton have become great friends on board, and visite are frequently exchanged between the Mayor's residence at Winchester and the floating castle in the Southampton waters.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1856. Opintons in England on the Presidential Contest-The Sham Demonstration Against Naples .- The Accident at the Surrey Gardens-The Authenticity of Mrs. Stowe's Authorship Questioned.

By the time this reaches you, you will be so ab sorbed in your Presidential election that my news will excite but little interest. The intelligence reaching us from you reassures us in our hope-the hope I expressed some time since as general in Eugland-that Fremont's success is all but certain. Atthough events are closing around us, and we are now finding occupation for our thoughts on matters deeply concerning ourselves, we have time and sympathy to bestow upon you in your present struggle, and public opinion is freely expressed here on your matters; and I have no hesitation whatever in say-

ing that England is heart and soul for Frement. I think in one of my recent letters I stated the belief expressed here that the demonstration against Naples would end in smoke-not the smoke from ships of war, but that usually and valgardy denominated a bettle of smoke. If my memory serves me well, I have also alluded to the reasons carrent here for the alteration in the plans of the Western Powers. I find all my prognostications realized, and that France and England me about to immortalize themselves by the perpetration of an extraordinary piece of stopid weakness, worthy in every way of two such great pations. The demonstration is really to take place, but it is to come off a long way from Naples, for fear of shocking the nerves of King Bomba. The ships are to cruise between Sicily and Maita, and not to show themselves unless abso. lutely called for. The two governments are grown cactions and considerate, too and so "insurgents" are not to be countenanced, and King Ferdinand is to be threatened by a fleet ordered to cruise out of sight of his shores. This is the way we do business. This is the way we render our demands subservient to the necessities of our great ally. The King of Naples is called upon to yield certain things to his subjects, in deference to the wishes of France and

England, and the King of Naples bluntly refuses and taunts us, and tells us to look at home for grievances to remedy. France and England herebut by and by the blaster softens down. Louis Napoleon finds be has spoken too loud, and so holds without his ally; and so we now hear that the "ships are to cruise between Sicily and Malta."
This is just as I said it would be—that the demonstration would be a sham. What, then, is the object of sending ships to cruise between Sicily and Malta? Hear the official statement, and judge for

As the rafety of the subjects of the Western Powers mag be compromised, the squadrons will be united, but not rest to the waters of Naples, se as not to offer escouragement or support to the discontented, who endeavor to upset the throne of the fwo Stellies.

to upset the throne of the fwe Stellies.

This you will say is an excellent way of declaring the object of a demonstration:—

There, Bomba, you are a had boy and you behave very badly to the little children one or your care, and we mean to threaten to punish you, but the birch shall be sept out of sight and we will not use it, in exce your children should find strength even in the united power of their little hands, and threat you for themselves.

Then, in order to show the refractory hoy the way out of his scrape, our Wessern correctors of abuses.

should first strength even in the united power of their little hands, and thrash you for themselves.

Then, in order to show the refractory boy the way out of his scrape, our Western correctors of abuses go on to say, that

If the King returns to better scattiments, the two Powers will renew the same relations with him as formarly.

There? Nothing can beat this promise of pardon, and nothing can, I think, exceed the universal derision excited by this pusrile display. Even the Times is ashamed of it; for after laboring. Even the Times is ashamed of it; for after laboring, day by day to defend the government (as far as doctrement measures can be ascertained.) directly this little bit reaches us through the French nowspapers. lettling us know the present state of all the fars and bombant which have laterly so excited the public mind, the "Thunderer" cools down, and gives a leader of a few lines only, recapitulating, almost without comment, the gist of the article in the Moniteur. These matters form the chief subject for conversation just now.

We are called a practical people, and perhaps with some justice; but those who judge us must not langue that we are a people not given to looking ahead a little. Events occurring around us in the present day, find us examining into their causes, in my last letter think I said a few words on the state of Parls. Now, your Paris correspondent will probably give you better information on this matter than I car, but I must tell you that, in Loodon, we believe the cause of the apparent pusillanimity exhibited by the two governments is to be found in the disordered state of society in Paris. All the accounts reaching us confirm the rumors that there is serious cause for uneasiness, and it was therefore not to be mach wondered at that Louis Napoleon is religious to talk of Italian independence. This was not very likely to come from any act of France or England, who stood by and tooked coidly on while Poland was evalued and poor Hungary all hat blotted out. Not likely. We now see how

nemement of the sermon a bell was heard to tinkle, and then came a cry of "fre," and then the disse-ters as described by the newspapers. The inquiry is everywhere, "What was the cause of this faise

alarm ?" "Was it from accident or design?" Now, bear in mind the facts of the core preceding the denouement. Mr. Spurgeon had be n preaching at Exeter Hall, in the Straed, but suddenly it was publicly announced that the hall was not sufficiently large to accommodate his auditors, and, therefore the meeting would be held at the Surrey Garden's Music Hall, although it was well known privately that Mr. Spurgeon was refused the use of the hall in future by the Clerical Committee.

Then, zgain, Mr. Spurgeon was looked upon with pecuhar jealousy by the Roman Catholic clerky, as well as by the tractarian Catholics of Exeter Hall. Take these circumstances, and view them with the fact that Mr. Spurgeon's first meeting is broken up in the most horritte manner, and that at the "tinking of a belit," that the police, the detectives, journalists, nor public men, can find a cruze for this creation of a false alerm; and further, that the police declare that there were no professional swell mob men present, and then judge of the origin of this desaster.

The drain of gold to France still continues, and we are feeling the effects of this extraordinary demand in increased rates of discount and general discontent. Trade is had and money unusually scarce and we have little hope for a better state of things for another month or so.

I subjoin a curious extract from the Press, a jour nal of high literary rank, and the organ of the Der by Disruell party, in reference to Mrs. Stove and her works:—

Did Mrs. Stown Warra "Uneas Fost's Carse?"—If the transcrable industions which "One's Fost" gave at he increased industions which "One's Fost's Carse."

her works:

Did has Srown Warra "Uncus Ton's Camy?"—If the innumerable instations which "Uncis Ton" gave of the innumerable instations which is again of the previous productions of Mrs. Stowe. We looked for som indications of it in her work on England, but we found not a passage to establish identity of intellect with "Uncit Ton under the innumerable in the read in it are so opposed, and even brecondable, that we can hardly believe them to eals in the came intellect; for while we not a large amount of purely tivish while, not few from affectation, and minging with all kinds of faults in etyle—we find in Italia passages where close, concentrated, legical thought, with thrilling passion, suchous imagery, and intense aspiration are expressed in composition of the pures English and most harmonicus perioda. The question freesistally torced on our mind by a permal of "Ored" is—can Mrs. Stowe be the unexpired author of the remained aware her name? If she be, her mind is the greatest psychological marved of which we know any example such a mind at the trivinary with power, of massive, sold intellect, with mere aranchal greatment and accomplishment, is also omprehensible to us. Is it not greated that some one or more of those carnets minds which are laboring for the overthrow of slavery in the United States might be silling to assist Mrs. Stowe is milecensing the public wind by action, though anyther and the means taken to give into the work? We have all heard of the understround ratively in the United States—may not there be a previous worked by some ageacy equally societ? There was something like organization in the means taken to give into the woman's work. It, unassisted, Mrs. Stowe has wroten all that bears ber name, she is one of the most work of the means and confidence of the most work of the mean of the most work of the mean of the means as the significan DID MRS Frown WRITE "Uncle Pom's Carin?"-

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1856. The Neapolitan Question-Frightful Crash at the Surrey Gardens-The Persian War-Harmony of Views in the Catholic Church-Theatricals and Music, Sc., Sc.

Rochefancalt said long since-"If we had no defects n ourselves, we should not take so much pleasure n remarking those in others." The Court of Naples, sans réserve, declines the proffered advice of Engand and France, and Bomba is evidently determined to persevere in the use of his pretty playthings, including the Bourbon heir looms of the Inquisition. Such a course is supposed to endanger the peace of Europe, and Chantleleer and the British Lion will immediately snap the link of diptomatic affection.

The demonstration so much talked of is to be a mere humbug. The fleets are not to auchor in the Bay, but only in sight of Naples-a sort of rod over the mantelpiece in a refractory family, less likely to swe the bully than encourage the dissentients-This official thunderclap against Naples, a little more political thunder at home, a frightful accident at the Surrey Gardens, and a few less important mut-ters, comprise the news, up to the present time, by

Surrey Garden tragedy-of which you will read detailed accounts in the files of papers by present mails—will be investigated by a Coroner's jury this morning, when the mostery will be sought

to be unravelled.

We learn, by way of Constantinople, that the Bruish war against the isoffensive people of Persis has been well planned and concected; that an expedition of 16,000 men to the Persian Gulf is en reade. The reason assigned for all this is "the capture of Herat, considered to be a violation of the treaty of 1853." The eld story of the welf and the lamb. By the same medium we learn that the British Ambas sandor at Teheran was about to leave, and that the Fersians would solicit the mediation of France. "Evidently a very pretty quarret, as it stands." A curious piece of news and commentary have

"Evidently a very preity quarret, as it stands."

A curious piece of news and commentary have arrived simultaneously from Moscow and Dublin. A Roman Catholic clerkyman jours in the turious attack of metropolitan journalism against the so-celled immoral opera of "La Traviata." about to be produced at Mr. Harris's Theatre Royal, Dublin, and writes to Lord Cartiele, praying him to prohibit so improper an entertainment through his socretary. Lord Cartisle replies that he does not think the intent worse than others never yet opiceted to and Lord Carlisle replies that he does not think the libretto worse than others never yet objected to, and that he cannot interiere. The parson renews the attack, reminding his lordship that the majesty whom he represents, like the respectable mother of a family, declined to visit the theatre during the run of this opena, or to permit Prince Albert or any of her children to go. We have not heard that Lord Carlisle ceigned a reply to this last appeal; but while this correspondence was going forward, we learned from Moscow that the Pope's Nuncio, publicly appeared in a box at the Opena, and evidently enjoyed this very "Traviata" What will the Irish parson say, who has been denouncing the opena as unfit to be witnessed by a decent Christian?

Beyond the fact that the recorded successes at the Princesses', Lyceum, and standard theatres are drawing overflowing houses, there is not much variety in dramatic affairs. Every hole and corner at her Majesty's theatre, for the two forthcoming Piccolomino nights, (chemp prices.) have long since been let. A similar success is secured for Grisi, Mario, the Carsisers, and a host of other talent, forming Mr. Willert Beale's Operatic corps, aunounced for six nights next week at Drury Lane.

Our Paris Correspondence.

Paris, Oct. 21, 1856.

Speculations Regarding the Presidential Election in the United States—Improved State of Public
Feeling in France on Monetary Affairs—The
Moniteur on the Newpolitan Question—Prospects
of the Narvaez Administration in Spain—The
Court at Compeigne—Reception of the Birman
Envoys—The Fortifications of Naples, &c.

Although there are a variety of subjects of a sufciently exciting character before the French mind at the present moment, all are more or less secondare to the interest which the Presidential contest in the United States produces, and the "Georgian" reve-lations of the London Times—if so unmistakeable a hoar, may receive so important an epithet—have at least served the purpose of giving inordinate pi-quancy to the interest already existing in relation to American affairs. Here the feeling is unanimous in favor of Fremont. Mr. Buchanan's private cha racter is greatly respected; but the Ostend conference, in which he took so principal a part, is fatal to his character us a statesman. The greatest interest is feit about the Pennsylvania decision. Gov. Wise's speech, in an abridged form, has been re-produced in all the French journals, and the conclu-

sion drawn from it is that the contest, up to the last, will be neck and neck. But probably by the time this reaches you the mystery will have been solved Our Emperor hears a gallant front in the midst of the many difficulties which baset his path, and the effect is seen in the firmer tone of all securities. Since his return to St. Cloud from Biarritz, he has been incessant in his. attention to all things where his presence was required to inspire confidence. Privy council upon privy council has been held on the monetary crisis, and the opinion still prevalls that recourse will be had to a carefully guarded paper issue. The Emperer's opinion is sain to be that, so long as gold is made the principal basis of all national and commercial credit, there will be a constant competition among various nations to possess it, and that it is a fatal delusion to suppose that any government I restriction, any favorable state of the exchanges, can make any one country to retain possession of it. Not a day has passed without his Majesty showing himself in different quarters of the metropolis, and this dashing featless confidence works wonders in the minds of a peculiarly sensitive people like the Free ch. Physical courage is, in their estimation, at least quite equal to moral courage, and the Emperor's presence in disaffected quarters may almost be compared to that of Neptone when suddenly appearing among the turbulent waves excited to rebellious

agitation by the winds Eolas, at the instigation of June, had mischievously let loose "et alto pro-piciens, summe placidum caput catulit unda"—he lifts his trident, and straightway there is a calm His figny coursers, and in triumph rides, The waves unrufile, and the sea subsides

At que rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas. High on his charrot, and, with loosened reins, Majestic moves along, and awful peace maintains.

It cannot be denied by the most sceptical terrorist since the date of my last.

And the oracle, too, has spoken on the subject of Naples. The Moniteur bas, at last, published it long expected note. Its effect has not been very striking either one way or the other, but its ten dency is to tranquillize. The prevailing opinion is that nothing whatever will come of the Neapolitan demonstration, except an ultimate appeal to Napo leon to act as arbitrator. The Emperor of Russia is known to have counselled the King of Naples to take this step, as likely to bring an influence to bear on any Muratish combinations, and tending to weaken the union of France and England, from which he has every thing to dread. The compliment which Alexander the Czar is thus disposed to pay Napoleon, is evidently based on the same principle and with the same view of breaking the entent cordiale; and there are many reasons why the Emperor of the French hould be willing to accept such a position. The language of the efficial organ is exceedingly guarded, and by no means excludes the French government from taking advantage of any such overtures on the part of Naples " This suspension of official relations," it says " does not, in any way, constitute an interferen in internal affairs, still less an act of bostility. Again: the appearance of the English and French squadrons for the security of the subjects of the two governments, not in Neapolitan waters, " has nothing in it of a commendatory cha acter, and cannot be considered as a support to those who seek to shake the throne of the King of the Two Si ellies."

It must be allowed that the state of foreign politics continues to be anything but re-assuring, and furnishes an argument to those parties in England who all along opposed the war as totally unneces sary. The ink is scarcely dry which records the treaty of Paris, when some of the most important clauses are found to be so loosely worded that in reality it has settled nothing except the expitation of France, a diminution of prestige as regards

chauses are found to be so loosely worded that in reality it has settled nothing except the exaltation of France, a diminution of prestige as regards England, and a position as respects Ressia which it is difficult to say is not more important than that which she held before. A renewed Paris Conference must take place under very different circumstances to the East, and the voice of Russiannee more lord of the Crimea—must necessarily be more exalted than in March last, when the same Crimea was beset with bostile armies, and surround ed by a combinded fleet such as was never before seen in the history of the world. The bonds that than held down the giant of the North are probably now but a rope of sand.

The opinion which I recorded as prevaiing on the subject of the recent change of policy in Spain I find more sud more confirmed. Narvaen is looked upon by all simply as a more strongly developed intustration of the feeble but aspiring O'Donnell. Like the laster, he is considered fairly to represent no principle, and, his the laster, he will only prepare the way for another more violent change. Whether that change will be a republic, a Carlist restoration, or a French intervention, is the question; the last is thought the more probable. Napoleon is believed to be "big with the future." In his own patient, quiet, caim way, he is biding his time, and it is believed his object is to obtain, by stealthy steps, those more enlarged bonads which his uncle seized by the more brilliant but less permanent means of conquest. His conduct towards spain indicates how closely he watches events. When the Queen Mother, the sequestrations on whose property it has been the first act of Narvaez to revoke, was in exile, what constant attention of discord the country could be furnished with! It is on that discord he calculates, and after Narvaez—half revolutionts, half absolutist—has ran his seesaw carear, irritating hostile passions, and fortifying these elements of discontent which will ultimately transform themselves into insurrecti journ is the least they are expected to provide themselves with, but I have not beard whether the Empress. In compassion to the dimensions of ordinary fanteuils and sofas, has thought proper to place any restriction on what may be terried the sub-toilettes of these fair dames. The collapse surely cannot be far off, for the inflation has now descended into the kitchen, and as this department of French domestic economy is well known to be of very limited area, the inconvenience is becoming serious; and as for the femme de chambre, if by any accident her missives and herself should meet in the same corridor, the passage of either would be hopeless except for the new invention, which makes the jupon now to coorist of seed joints, which, by a pressure of the hand can be made to lap over like the folds of a pecket map. Not being fornished with one of these, there is the other resource of drawing off the amount of fixed air by which the jupon can now be inflated, like men of war hauling in a reef, and thus mistress and maid may steer past one another without collision. But what a state of affairs has the tyrant fashion reduced the sex to, when in the nineteenth century such chaberate processes must be gone through. As for huslands, brothers, and fathers, without some change takes place, the world will not be large enough to contain them. Already ordinary sized drawing rooms are becoming insignificantly small; staircases are found to be inconveniently narrow; and carriages are wholly inadequate for transportage of the jupon and the weater also. To think of inexpressibles finding any accommodation is quite beade the mark, and as the lady will thus soon have to go to her soirce without an escort, this may pessibly have nome effect in reducing matters to mode-

age of the jupon and the weater also. To think of inexpressibles flucting any accommodation is quite beside the mark, and as the lady will thus soon have to go to her soirce without an escort, this may possibly have some effect in reducing matters to moderate dimensions. The entertainments are to consist of three stag hunts, three theatrical representations, and three days' shooting, equally divided amountst the three assemblages of guests who have had the henor to be invited. The first stag hunt takes place this day.

Herore going to Complegue, the court received the Birman envoys, who are now in Paris. A master of the ceremotics went from St. Cloud with four court carriages to receive the envoys at their hotel, and then afterwards accompanied hem to the palace at St. Cloud. Two native servants stood behind each carriage, and each man carried a large gill parasal. When the cortege arrived at her gates of the palace four of the parasol-bearers accompanied to his Majesty's presence the person carrying the executable, which were handed to the emperor by Geteral d'Ogami. The other envoys then presented to his Majesty a sword, the scabband being orramented with rubles, and a large gold cup; and the Empress they presented various objects of value among which was a superb sapphire. In presenting these articles the envoys said that their sovereign prayed the Emperor to receive them, not for their value, but as symbolic—the sword indicating that he wished bim success in war, and the cap that he exercise his prosperity. As to the presents to receive them of the productions of the country over which is ulder the departure of the ambassacors. The cortege excited great curiosity on its way to said the hear beautiful the productions of the palace to which was translated by an interpretor at a schedule to the embassy. The Emperor and Empress has gladed to the embassy of the palace to which

critics excited great currently are states that come St. Cleed.

A telegraphic despatch from Toulou states that cibing has been seen of the English squadron since is departure from Ajaccio. The French squadron are still in the roadstead of Touron, but ready to put

was still in the roadstead of Touton, but ready to put to sen.

The city of Naples, says the Verona Gazelle, we very defective in a military point of view, and must any time be menaced without danger of mach resistance. A fleet is at any time able to destroy Naples or to oblige the government to come to the ross. In 1815 Joachim Murat kept the Austria as in check on the land side; but when Commodere Campbell appeared before Naples the fleet was neighboritan fleet has been largely increased; nevertheless, the port being too small, can offer but little besistance, and all the maritime arsenals at Naples and Castellamare are exposed to the fire of the one my. The fortifications of Cafori, Ischia and Booida are quite insufficient to prevent the entrance of a feet into the port.

PARIS, Oct. 22, 1866. Treaty between Naps and Russia-Tenacity of Austria in her Hold of the Danubian Principalities -- List of the Guest Invited to Co piegne-Honors paid to Dr. Evans, the American Dent'st, in Russia-The Emperor Lectured by one of the Paris Ouvriers -- Social Condition of France, &c., &c.

Among that section of society which, like deep water runs an ooth and still, and trusts to floating the ark of state, when the breakers ahead have driven her from all other courses, there is, I find, predisposition to regard the note on Nespolitan affairs recently published in the Moniteur withmust not say foreboding, because it is with a feeling not unmixed with hope-but with the belief that is is truly a little cloud from the west which indicates the advent of deep and lowering shadows through ont the whole European political horizon, the end of which will be fertility and gladness, but whose intern ediate stage will be one of dire probation and offering.

Cantious and reserved as the diplomatic language of the efficial organ is, it seems to be thought its ense is too obvious, too wounding, if not too insultng, to the amour propre of any country for it to concede to it. No government could face its own ubjects an hour afterwards, it is urged, which thus dmitted in the face of the civilized world its in significance. To hope to keep down rebellion by such a course is to hope to stay the tempest by a votive offering of umbrellas, and the Neapolitan King must therefore fight or die. Well, then, has his Majesty made up his mind to the latter alternative? Is he prepared to abdicate? Has he made up his mind to be reduced to a nonentity at the first sommons of those fleets which up to the last hour he has been busily mocking at? This is not proba ble. If he dees not intend to do this, what does he interd to do? To fight? To submit to have his city knecked about his ears? Or to call in the aid of the vanquished of Sebastopool? Has be concealed auxi liaries of whom the world is not at present cogni gant?

The Siecle has produced a profound sensation by an article of which the following is a short ex-

With respect to the maide overtures contained in the less paragraphs of the official note, the public will agree with us to at Fordinand cannot accept them. No! The king of Naples cannot at this moment give way before one which we admit so not parake or northly, though they from his on the extreme limits, and which require but one concusion—a declaration of war. Without withing to an deplace events, we recognize in the facis, which are continued by he note in the floridizer, most series complication. On the one hand, the bhard intions of the west, on the other, the King of Naples and his avowed or concealed auxiliaries. In this new stags of the Fruth, and appears destined to receive its solution in itsity, we shall remain what we have ever been faitured and devoted to the policy of Italian liberty and progress.

The money market was heavy yesterday, and pri-

The money market was heavy yesterday, and prices generally receded. A letter from Naples states that the Sicilian government has just concluded a treaty of commerce with Russia, on the same basis as with other countries. Vessels from Naples will be granted free pratique on entering Russian ports.

when provided with proper certificates. The public mind, too, is not relieved on the tenacity with which Austria still clings to the Danubian Principalities, and the determination evinced by the French government that she shall give them up. It is in vain that the Aulic government talks about the sacrifices it made to guard these Principalities, no ess from anarchy than from Russian invasion, and that it more than hints that in continuing to hold them, it has the acquiescence and approval of the Ottoman government. It is in vain that it professes to be a mere motionless sentinel in its occupation, never interfering with their political actions and only defending the Principalities from the elements of discord and violence which they so abundantly pos-

discord and violence which they so abundantly possess. The Emperor Napoleon swears by the holy
rood that our every Austrian shall budge or bide the
consequences "Take care I yourself then, Nephew
of my Uncle," says Austria, on the Neapolitan question. "There are things in our polloscophy which
perhaps ever you have never dreamed of."

The Moniteur publishes in its official columns the
names of the parties who have been honored with
invitations to Complegne. As immense importance
has been attached to the order in which these invitations have been issued, and to the fact of particuiar names being included either in the first, second
or third list, each bevy of guests being invited for
seven days, it may be as well I should record them.
It will be observed that among the foreign uninisters
the name of Mr. Mason is not included. It will, en
passant, be gratifying, bowever, to that gentleman's
riends to know that his health is apparently pericetly re-established.

The following is the list of names:

riends to know that his health is apparently perlectly re-established.

The following is the list of names:—
Prince Jerone Napoleon, Prince Napoleon and the
Princess Mathilde; their Excellencies the Pope's
Nuncio, the ambassadors of Eogland, Austria, Turkey and Spain; the ministers of Prussta. Sardinia
and Sweden; the ministers of Prussta. Sardinia
and Sweden; the ministers of the Emperor, and the
President of the Council d'Etat; the President of
the Senate, and Marsbats Magnan, Baraguey d'Hilhers; the Duke of Malakoff, and Marsbals Canrobert
and Bosquet; Generals Camon, Forey, Morrin, de
Moe Mahon, Uhrich, Koote, de Bourgon, Mellenet,
de Ladmirsult, Prince Beauveau, Due de Bauffermont, Prince Poniatowski, Count Caumont La
Force le Marquis de Cualincourt, Count Frederio de
Lagrirge, Count de Wendell, Baron Halley-Chaparede, Messrs, Rothschild, Alfred de Vigny, Auber,
Meyerber, Verdi, Horace Vernet, Eng, leabey, &c.,
&c. The Marquis of Hertford, le Duc de Ossund,
Count Sclafani, 'e Prince de Croy, &c., &c.,
Lady Cowley, la Marcebale Serrano (vile of the
Spanish Minister), la Comptesse de Hatzfeldt, la
Marquisa de Villamarind, M'lle de Hubner, la Comptese Sclafani, Mmc. Fould, la Comptesse Walewski,
Mnes. Magna, Ronher, Hamelein, Ronland, Tropleng, Baroche, la Marchale Magnan, M'lle Louise
Magnan, Mmes. l'Amirate Bruat, la Duchess of Istre,
la Princess de Besurean, la Duchess de Lesparce, la
Marquisa de Culaincourt, la Princess Posintowski,
&c., &c.

The heteditary Prince of Tuscany is expected on &c. &c. The hereditary Prince of Tuscany is expected or

in Princess de Bearveau, is Duchess-de Lesparce, la Marquisa de Culaincourt, la Princes Posintowski, de., de. de.

The hereditary Prince of Tuscany is expected on the 28th.

I should apologize for occupying my letter with so the 28th.

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I should apologize for occupying my letter with so the 28th ave been made to render the festivities of Complegue an occasion for assembling only the crème de la crime of that society which the new emptre is able to surround itself with, and as the first selection may be considered to consist of some of the most billiant members of the Bonaparte aristocracy, I give the names that the reader may have the opporancy of participating in what is meant to be a species of historic gallery commemorative of the present eventful era. Perhaps, as it is formain assumed in Galignami's Messenger, that Dr. T. W. Evans, the American deatist to the Emperor and Empress, has returned to his residence in Paris, from a journey to Moscow, where he had been summend to attend the Emperor Alexander II. and the imperial family of Russia, all doubtless with disordered teeth after so much good living at the coronation. During the whole of his stay the same unnouncement records) Dr. Evans was, we learn, treated with unusual destinction, and at his departure not only received a number of costly giffe, but was presented by the Czar with the Cross of Commander of the Order of St. Stanishus; and m addition, he has icen named bonorary denist to the Emperor and the Imperial family of Russia. After this, of course Dr. Evans will be included among the list of the most occasion and the Russian ambessador, will be expressly intended as partice knit together by a mutaal bond of sympathy.

Some time of the American Minister, Mr. Mason, and the Russian ambessador, will be expres

killed regular labor; add to this a spirit of speculation, which carries all before it, and which withdraws capital from productive investments, and you will realize the economical rivation which is the least favorable to the working classes. Habits of laxury will soon have disaipated the savings that may have been made, and then it will be a case of living from day to day. The Roman republic presented this spectacle in its lest days; and Augustus in vain endeavored to conquer similar periodital for some years past the number of marriage and diminished. With the Romans, abandoned to all the extravagances of luxury, matrimony had nessed to be the fablion. Laws were formed to compet the unmarried to charge their conditions; but this species of conscription in the name of morality was not successful. The cachelors submitted with good grace to the penalties and disgrace imposed by the laws, but were exempted from its matrimonial bonds.

We have not yet arrived at this point; but it is curious to trace the effects of furnity on the grave question of marriage. And, in fact, with the expensive habits dowers, whatever may be their amount, are insufficient We are wancering towards general pauperson, win more or lets unconcern, according to the amount of money which still remains in us to spend. As in the days of facilius in respect to curalives—it is the spirit of the age at the class that exists on waters is the spirit of the age at the class that exists on waters is above all others, affected by the overthrow of the economical conditions of our country.

Panis, October 23, 1856. Paris again Placaraea will. Denunciations Agains the Court .- Enormous Increase on the Prices of the Necessaries of Life-Increase of Taxatio and Spread of Popular Discontent-The Court Festivities at Compiegne—The Debats on Secreta-tory Marcy's Reply to the Protocol on Privateering &c.

caused so much perturbation among the upper classes. No sooner does the court remove to Com piegne and inaugurate its series of splendid festivities-no sooner, it may be said, is the fascinating eye of the arch spirit of France withdrawn, than the demon of mischief lifts its head again and com mences its strange work. Yesterday morning, when the police began their rounds, the Faubourgs St. Denis and St. Antoine were found to be placarded with the old cries, to which some additions, how ever, were appended:-"The luxuries of Complegue would afford the workingmen of Paris bread for three weeks ;" "Murder the proprietors or they will murder us;" Down with 'Bon-strasb." Bon-strast meaning no less a person than his Majesty Napoleon III., whore sobriquet is derived from the towns Bou logne and Strasburg, where his abortive attempts were made to obtain that empire which the folly of Louis Philippe subsequently threw into his lap. The are to create no sensation, to make no disturbance, or attempt any interference with the disaffected, but simply to remove the offensive placards. But these are awkward signs in the body politic, and if the state rides through without an explosion it will have reason to congratulate itself.

The fact is, the extraordinary stimulus which

has been applied for the last five years is now

obeying the common law, and exhaustion is com-

ing upon us. Uniess, somehow or other, France had picked up the cap of Fortunatus, it is perfectly impossible for her to continue the had picked up the cap of Fortnatus, it is perfectly impossible for her to continue the fiery course she has struck out. From far and near the working classes have been gradually the thing to Paris to reap a portion of the marveilous harvest of wages which was to be had for the asking. Demolition on demolition followed in rapid succession, and domestic palaces sprung up in their place as by enchantment; but the sons of toil swarmed into the capital aster and faster, and work could not be found to keep pace with inmigration; horses could not be procured to transport the labor of their hands; in fact, the supply more than equalled the demand, great as that demand was. Wages full, and they who came to seek the public labor market turned to the ordinary arens of private lab r; but the enormous price of provisions, of rent, of all the necessaries of the, had put the serve on here. And the natural result of all this topping over modest a archings without supplying a safficient substitute, of this summoning from the ends of the earth inburers—who if left at home were carning a moderate competency—is that the capital, which Napoleon is amoitance of leaving of marble—where he found it or rough stone and plaster—is gorged with discussified and rebelieds spit its who are ready to early a bas with every thing watch stands in the way of their immediate wisher. Too much has been attempted to be done at once. The ultimate improvement and the archite tural symmetry and general salutrity of Paris no one can doubt. The demolition of long lines of lofty houses in streets so narrow that in the perspective, as the passager looks up to their roofs, seem almost to approximate, and the substitution of broad thoroughlares, flanked by massive dwellings of stone, glistening in all the pride of modern taste and improvement, is an incalculable good. Some of the old houses, built of rough unlews stone, glistening in all the pride of modern taste and improvement, is an incalculable good. Some of the old houses, built of rough unlews stone, gl other in labou succession—their very wans have become feat in morality. The change from this to buildings whose fair stone and sweet line are fresh from the pit and the quarry, must be buildings whose fair stone and sweet line are fresh from the pit and the quarry, must be beasacial indeed; but there is a time for all things, and the Emperor, in his baste to accomplish a great good, has turned the population absolutely into the streets. The manicipality of Paris cannot collect money enough at the gates of the city—at the octroi—to pay its deate; and already these demands at the octroi are so great that every single article of consumption is 25, 50, and often 100 per cent dearer than before the revolution of 1848. In that year an ordinary couple of chickens could be purchased for four or live francs; the same would now too twenty roos; and this sum, indeed, is under the market price, for the municipality of Paris is still paying the difference to the bakers. The whole of last water, it will be remembered, it did the same permitting the working classes to purchase it at a rate lower than the class above them. But this artificial interference with prices has its Nemesis, which is now rearing her angry front. The weekly expenses of the Paris municipality are semething prodigious. There is not only the enoract mething prodigious. There is not only the enoract mething prodigious was, the care of the deer park, the fisheries, the horticulare of exotical trought from every clime and country, all employ an amount of skilled fab r the weekly remmeration of which is immense. It is understood that taxes on carriages and a variety of other objects of humbers assemble, and that a stremous effort is to be made to stop this tunning sore of expenditure in excess of income. In the midst of all their anxiety, there is a strong disposition to forget the old adage, that "past waters grid not the morale disposition to forget the old adage, that "past waters grid not the morale produce of the condition of the remains of the condition

stag-hunt took place to-day, but the Empress, beir g slightly indisposed, was not present. At hair pateweive the Emperor and all his guests at the palace were cooveyed to the place of meeting in carriages, and the horas immediately sunded "to horae." The stay did not anord much sport, as it soon gave in and was killed, to the great disappointment of a numerous crowd who had stationed themselves near the large pond of St. Perrine, to which place the stag usually runs for refuge. At 9 o'clock at night, the curo took place by torch-light in the courtyard of the palace, the Emperor and his guests viewing the scene from the windows and terrace. The curo it will be remembered is the disamenterment of the stag.

M. Emmer, the French Ambassador at Naples, has not yet left that capital.

The Journal des Debals has an article on Mr. Meroy's state document respecting privateers. It puys a compliment to the ability which Mr. Marcy has exhibited, while it differs from him toto cale.

VIENNA, Oct. 20, 1856. The Emperor's Projected Visit to Lombardy—The Neapolitan Difficulty—The Danubian Principalities, &c., &c.
The Emperor of Austria, according to an official

note, is going to Lombardy, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the wants and wishes of his Italian subjects, and, in case of need, to improve their situation. The Governor of the Lombardo-Ve-netian kingdom makes known to the inhabitants of those provinces the intentions of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and for his part utters the persuasion that the people will in return prove their good feeling by receiving the Emperor and Empress with frank cordiality and heartfelt gratitude. Now, the "Lithographic Italian Correspondence" is highly incensed both at the Emperor's readiness to promote the prosperity of Lombardy, and at the chief Govern-or's conviction of the people's good sense and

the prosperity of Lombardy, and at the chief Governor's conviction of the people's good sense and gratitede.

The Neapolitan question is seemingly in a worse position than it was last week. The Anglo-French fleet is said to have weighed anchor; but even if this report be true, there is no imminent danger, as France on willingly does what she is urged to do, and I am fally convinced that a minimum of concessions on the part of the King of Naples would at once put a step to this trapt-comical affair. With regard to the Danubian Principalities, Turkey, Austria and Englans have declared against the union; whereas France, Russia and (of course) Prussia seem to be favorable to the project. A deputation of Nolonyi magnet Wallackians who appeared before the Sallam, have candidly declared that all exertions in favor of the union were a mere humbing; the public meetings and the addresses to the Western Powers being effectuated by "foreign money;" and that the people had not the alightest inclination for the amalgamation of totally different interests.

The public stocks and shares, which, in consequence of variour idle runors, bad sunk last week about ten per cent, in the course of this week have experienced a rise; still they are comparatively low, as the French remes have not yet unproved, and I am atraid will not for the next two weeks, the state of the Neapolian question and the depressed condition of the French finances not insuring any

state of the Neapolitan question and the depressed condition of the French finances not inspiring any confidence.

The Presidential Contest in the United States

The Presidential Contest in the United States.

[From the Landou Times, Oct. 20.]

In a country, every one of whose officers, from the Fresdent down to the constable, including the decige of the Superior Court, is elected by universal seffrage, we capit not to be astonished at a very considerable amount of agintion of violence and acuse, nor to presume too taskiy, from the very forcible expression of very decided differences of opinion, that its institutions are subjected to a more turn ordinary tension. Distinguished foreigners are said to have visited England in times of political commotion, and to have deliberately expressed their conviction that it was utterly impossible for the frame of government to survive amid so much discord and turbusence. There is some reason to suppose that Englishmen are in the liabit of country to the first the first tension of popular government with regard to England—the error of confusing the healthy and necessary action of popular government with wild excess and frantic discorder. A democracy is often the sheek check Cudo's army, most in order when it is noot in disorder; and this option has taken, as might be expected, firm root among a considerable class of the American people thereselves. They are reused to the jarring and creaking of the political english, to vast threats attended win slender results, and stail more bequently with no result at all, to

so used to the jarring and creaking of the political and still more bequestly with no result at all, to every species of exaggeration, swagger and hollow-ness, that hey have not their benefits the reasily of political strife, and adopt as tackir creat, and seriousness, the carcature of the satinst who would represent principle as banished from the world, and public he as a mere scramble for place, hower and passonace. There are so many reasons world, and public the as a mere scramble for place, power and patronage. There are so many ressons that lead one part of mankind to our estimate and another to depreciate the true importance and agnificance of a contest like that at present going on in the United States, that it may be worth while to turnish our readers with some facts, the knowledge of which may place there less at the in-roy of others, by enabling them with some confidence to form and pronounce a judgment for themselves.

The present Presidential contest is the last phase of a question as old as the foundation of the republic of the United States, which has re-

The present Presidential contest is the last phase of a question as old as the foundation of the republic of the United States, which has reappeared under a great variety of forms and undergone a vast number of changes, both in reference to principle and to party. Nothing, we apprehend, is more certain than that at the time of the significant that the party of the Pecturation of Independence its memorable additionation that all men are free and equal, and have an equal right as life, liberty, and the parsuit of imprisess, embodied not merety a principle which the was expenient to urge against Great Britain, but which expressed the sincere and heartfelt conviction of the authors and promoters of the revolution. Slavery did at that time exist, we believe, in every State of the confederacy; but it would be easy to prove from the writings of Washington, Jefforson, and every distinguished man of that day, that it was regarded as an exceptional blot on the escutcheon of America, to be wiped out arely and speedily, so soon as the new polity should have chealised any share of development and matarity. It was broadly conceded, and has never since been seriously denied by any person of influence or position, that the abolition or continuance of slavery in each State was a question not delegated to Congress, but left exclusively to the decision of its own local Legislature. But to admit a new State into the Union, seems to have been as contrary to the views of the founder of the revolution as to the views of the founder of the revolution as to the views of the founder of the revolution as to the views of the founder of the revolution was langurated. Under the first tofinence of this spirit slavery was expelled from the Northern part of the Northern and the charters by which the revolution was langurated. Under the first tofinence of them. Thus arose that division which has now reached the full dimensi no of importance and significance between the new counterbalance of power in the bloody battlefield of Kentucky recruited

mish for every free State admitted into the Union a slave State whose vote might exactly counterbaisnee it.

In these straggles the North had the advanage of a better cause, a larger and more intelligent 
population, and a more rapid natural increaseadvantages, however, which the South found means 
to counts the poe by a greater political aptitude in 
its leaders, and that advantage which it derived from 
the estuation of the seal of government in the midst 
of a community of masters and slaves. The matter 
was apparently settled once for all by the Missouri 
compromise, which admitted that State, ominently 
qualified by its climate and position for freedom, 
into the Union as a slave State, on the express condition that slavely was never henceforth to 
be allowed to penetrate higher than what 
is called Mason and Dixon's fine, corresponding pretty nearly to the fairty-sixth 
degree of north flutude. It is very possible that 
this arrangement, which subsisted unbroken for 
thirty years, might buse been perpetual had it 
not been for the meanness and duplicity of the 
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